

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY Poland
SUBJECT Economic - Heavy industry

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1949

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 4 Oct 1949

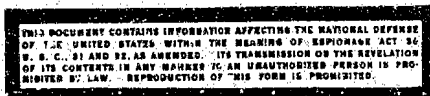
WHERE
PUBLISHED Warsaw

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE
PUBLISHED 30 Aug 1949

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Polish



THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Rzeczpospolita, No 238.

SIX-YEAR PLAN TO EMPHASIZE HEAVY INDUSTRY

During the Six-Year Plan, efforts will be directed toward national economic development and the creation of a firm basis for transition to a socialist system. Industrial production will receive first consideration. The value of the production of nationalized industry in 1955 should be 214 percent of the 1949 production value. This is a 350 percent increase over prewar production. The rate of increase over the previous year will be as follows: 1950 - 116 percent, 1951 - 115 percent, 1952 - 114 percent, 1953 - 113 percent, 1954 - 112 percent, and 1955 - 112 percent.

During the Six-Year Plan, the production value of consumer goods will increase twofold. This requires an even greater increase in the output of producers' goods. In prewar Poland, the production of producers' goods was 47 percent of all industrial production. In 1949, it increased to 58 percent. The emphasis in the Six-Year Plan on the production of producers' goods is shown by production indexes for specific industries during the last year of the plan (1955). In 1955, the production index for heavy industry, (1949 equals 100), will be 239, while the index for light, agricultural, and food industries will be 200.

The starting point for the development of the various branches of the heavy industry will be the metallurgical industry. During the plan, the metallurgical industry's production of raw steel will be increased twofold in relation to prewar production. This will be accomplished by expansion and modernization of the now existing enterprises and putting into operation a part of a new plant with a production capacity of 1.5 million tons of steel. The equipment of this plant will be furnished by the Soviet Union.

Several new blast furnaces, over 20 Martin furnaces, several large electric furnaces, and a number of rolling mills will be built in the period between 1950-1955, creating a good foundation for the development of the entire metallurgical industry -- including the nonferrous industry. The production index for the metallurgical industry for 1955, with 1949 as base, will be 185.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		RESTRICTED		RESTRICTED	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION		
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI			

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

With the development of the metallurgical industry, the metals and machine industry will expand greatly. During the 6 years, the metal and engineering industry's production will increase two and a half times, reaching, in 1955, 580 percent of 1938 production. The greatest expansion will be in the production of machine tools -- a twenty-fold increase over prewar production. The automotive industry's production will increase nearly five-fold. During the Six-Year Plan, the manufacture of many types of machines and equipment, which up to now were not manufactured in Poland, will be initiated. Nearly 40 new factories manufacturing machines and equipment will be put into operation. Factories already in existence will be expanded and modernized.

In another branch of heavy industry -- the electrotechnical industry -- the Six-Year Plan anticipates 1955 production valued at 980 million zlotys (1937 prices), or 280 percent of 1949 production. Particular emphasis will be made to increase the production of machines and electrical apparatus.

For the development of all branches of the heavy industry, the expansion of power production and mining will be of fundamental importance. The output of industries under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mining and Power will increase during the Six-Year Plan by 61 percent. Expansion will be greatest in the power industry, with an index of 294 for 1955, (1949 equals 100). In 1955, the production of electric power will reach 18 billion kilowatt-hours, 4.5 times more than in 1938. This means 685 kilowatt-hours per capita, while during the prewar period it was 114 kilowatt-hours per capita (in 1949 it was 327 kilowatt-hours).

The petroleum industry's production will increase by 72 percent in relation to 1940 [sic; probably 1949]. The Six-Year Plan for the petroleum industry embraces a vigorous program of drilling for both prospecting and extraction with modernized techniques. It also envisages expansion of the output of refineries with improvement in quality. Natural gas will be exploited more efficiently.

The coal industry has an obligation to increase its production during the plan by 26 percent, extracting, in 1955, 95 million tons of black coal (production value to increase by 28 percent). In comparison with other industries, the increase in production for the coal industry is not large. However, it must be remembered that during the Three-Year Plan (1947-1949), the development of the coal industry was unusually great. At present, Poland's coal industry is fifth in the world's coal production.

The production value of the salt industry will increase by 23 percent according to the Six-Year Plan.

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED